

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 315

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and 24th St.—
As You Like It.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—LITTLE NELL AND THE
MAGNOLIAS.WOODS MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
Third St.—MADRID DAILY. Performance every evening.BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey—LIFE AND ADVENTURES
OF JACK SHEPPARD—DUST BOB.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th Street—
HOME.FRENCH THEATRE, 14th St. and 6th St.—LONDON;
OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth Street—THE HANCOCK
BROTHERS, &c.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and
23d Street—CHARLES O'MALLEY.WATERBURY THEATRE, No. 120 Broadway—A GRAND
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d St., between 5th and 6th Aves.—
MART WARREN.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—THE DOMESTIC
DRAMA OF POOR HUMANITY.NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bovey—
LA BELLE HELA.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—
THE CLERK.TOWN FARMER'S OPERA HOUSE, 251 Bovey—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTREL, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway—COMIC VOCALISM,
NEGRO ACTS, &c.BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
St.—BRANT'S MINSTREL—NEGRO ENTERTAINMENT, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL, 25 Broadway—EMILIO
LARI MINSTREL, NEGRO ACTS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &c.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—HOOLEY'S
MINSTREL—HIGH JUMP, THE HIRSH, &c.SONNENTHAL ART GALLERY, Fifth Avenue and 14th
Street—EXHIBITION OF THE NINE MUSES.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43 Broadway—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 41½
Broadway—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, November 11, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

We are again constrained to ask advertisers to
hand in their advertisements as early as an hour
possible.Our immense and constantly increasing editions
compel us, notwithstanding our presses are
capable of printing seventy thousand copies an
hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than
usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to
stop the classifications of advertisements at nine
o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated November 10.

Paris remained tranquil, notwithstanding the pro-
gress of an active election canvass. The political
agitation continues in Ireland, and Dublin was
the scene of a severe party riot. In the Spanish
Cortes President Rivero complimented General
Sorkies by a personal visit in the gallery set apart
for foreign Ministers. The Spanish Cabinet appears
determined to maintain the sovereignty of
Spain in Cuba and at all other points of
the colonial territory. General Prim takes
charge of the Ministry of Marine in Madrid,
in addition to his other cabinet duties. Spanish
merchants offer to despatch 10,000 troops to Cuba
next month. The throne question, with political
division, still prevails in Madrid.The London Times acknowledges the Irish land
question to be a serious national "dilemma," but
encourages the Gladstone ministry to grapple with
it. The Irish radical "reds" in England advise
Irishmen in Great Britain to abstain from the use of
tobacco pending the release of the political pris-
oners, so as to embarrass the British Treasury and
add the money so saved to a fund for continued
agitation.

Egypt.

An English writer asserts that the works of the
Suez Canal are damaged, particularly the granite
pillars of the viaduct, and that the traffic will not
be impeded.

India.

The Ceylon Observer of the 2d of September, to
hand by mail, states that goods from Europe had
reached Ceylon via the Suez Canal, and that accord-
ing to the bill of lading "the freight comes to thirty
shillings sterling per hundredweight."

Cuba.

Spanish accounts say General Mendez Guerra at-
tacked the insurgents between Contramaestre and
Ramon, killing 120 and taking many prisoners.
Among the Cubans killed were General Tamaso and
Harry Claverling, chief of staff, and William Cron-
stead, General Jordan's quartermaster. The Spanish
troops now occupy the position held by the insur-
gents, including the hospital at Ramon.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Washburne, the late Minister to Paraguay,
denies that his wife said at his table that a plan was
on foot to overthrow Lopez, notwithstanding Com-
mander Kirkland and Admiral Davis testified that
she did make such a remark. Mrs. Washburne testi-
fied before the committee recently that she could
have made no such remark, for it would not have
been the truth. Mr. Worthington, late Minister to
the Argentine Republic testified that Brazil was
decidedly unfriendly towards the United States, and
intended by her war with Paraguay to absorb all
the neighboring republics.Commissioner Delano's report of the Internal
Revenue Bureau has been completed and sent to
the Secretary of the Treasury.Elsewhere this morning we give extracts relative
to the crisis in the Mormon Church, which threatens
to become serious enough to revolutionize the social
system among the Saints.The burning of the sugar crop in Cuba, as proposed
by Capelles, in order to keep the Spaniards from
using it, will cost the United States, according to
Cuban estimates, from fifty to sixty million dollars
in customs revenue and income from commercial
transactions.Major General John E. Wool died at his residence
in Troy yesterday, aged eighty-six years. There
were present at his bedside his family, ex-Con-
gressman John A. Griswold and the General's
colored servant James, who had been with him over
forty years.Spotted Tail, the chief of the Brule Indians, while
drunk at the Wheatstone Agency, at DuSaut Territory,
about two weeks ago, shot and killed Big
Mouth, chief of the Ojibwas.The Indians and half breeds of the Red River
country are so strongly opposed to the Canadian
Confederation that, learning of the approach of the
Governor of the new colony of Winnipeg, they met in
large numbers at Pembina to prevent him from
crossing the line. On his arrival, however, they
changed their notion, and conducted him in triumph
to his capital.Four Indians were convicted of murder yesterday
before the United States Court in Omaha. Two of
the murderers, Blue Jacket and Horse Driver, man-
aged to escape after the verdict was rendered.A party of sixty emigrants from North Carolina
passed through Baltimore on Tuesday, en route for
the Western States.In the Baltimore City Court, yesterday, Margaret
Rock recovered a verdict of \$17,000 damagesagainst the Pennsylvania Northern Central Railroad
Company for causing the death of her husband, in
September, 1868.William H. Jones, a noted Canaanite burglar, was
captured in Buffalo yesterday, after a desperate re-
sistance, during which he shot and slightly wounded
two policemen.Swathmore College, near Philadelphia, under the
auspices of the Hicksite Quakers, and designed for
the education of both sexes, was formally opened
yesterday.Rockwell & Mosely's powder mills, in Westfield,
Mass., blew up yesterday morning, severely, if not
fatally, wounding two of the workmen.

The City.

The bronze statue of Commodore Vanderbilt at the
Hudson River Railroad depot was unveiled yester-
day with imposing ceremonies.The reported appointment of Charles J. Folger to
be Assistant Treasurer at New York in place of But-
terfield is confirmed by despatches yesterday.The largest market house in the world is to be
erected at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, North
River, by a company already organized.A man named McGuinness was brought before
Justice Hogan yesterday, on a requisition signed by
Mr. Frederick Kapp, Emigration Commissioner,
charging him with bastardy, on the complaint of
Bridget Gerdy, an emigrant. Mr. Kapp, in testify-
ing, said he knew nothing of the case or the requisi-
tion, as he signed blank requisitions in large num-
bers, which were afterwards filled up by Mr.
Cassidy without consulting him, and this was
probably one of them. Mr. Howe, counsel for
McGuinness, at the close of the testimony made a
speech, in which he condemned the Emigration
Commissioners, and said it was to be hoped the
Legislature would sweep them from existence. The
case was continued until Saturday.The stock market yesterday was dull, but prices
were active and higher. Gold was very steady
at 127.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

John M. Douglass, of Chicago; W. A. Bangs and
O. W. Peabody, of Boston, are at the Brevoort
House.Colonel C. C. Huntley, of Montana; Dr. D. B.
Conover, of New Jersey; Dr. N. Jenkins, of Georgia;
Judge J. Hardenburg, of Kingston, N. Y.; Judge
A. S. Chew, of Geneva; Colonel O. A. Bliss, Colonel
S. F. Morris and Dr. R. C. Perrine, of Yonkers;
Colonel J. C. Bryan, of Washington; Captain J. P.
Duanehart, of Baltimore; Dr. J. P. Herbert, of
Quebec, and Judge J. Hammond, of Crown Point,
are at the Metropolitan Hotel.Comptroller W. F. Allen, of Albany; ex-Governor
Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Secretary of State
H. A. Nelson, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel.Ch. Béranger, of the French Legation, and M.
Schepers, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle
Hotel.Judge J. S. Hager, of California, and Paymaster
Skelding, of the United States Navy, are at the Hot-
man House.W. H. Thomas, of Lexington; L. Maltby, of North-
ampton; Samuel L. Downing, of Philadelphia, and
Thomas C. Buck and wife, of Chicago, are at the
Columbia House.

Prominent Departures.

General Schenck and R. Crowder, for Washington;
Miss Carolina Patti, Max Strakosch and Henry
Square, for Boston; R. Catlin, for West Point; Henry
Wells, for Aurora; Captain Clark, for Montreal;
Colonel Lake, for Saratoga; Colonel G. F. Fargo, for
San Francisco; Captain Crossman, Commander W. A.
Kirkland and A. G. Lathrop, sailed yesterday
on the steamer Cuba for Europe.Extraordinary Naval Movements—Have They
Reference to Cuba?The unusual activity of the Navy Depart-
ment and extraordinary movements of war
vessels are not without cause, or they indicate
precautionary steps, at least, to meet some
particular or possible contingency. The ques-
tion naturally arises whether all this has not
reference to Cuba and the policy the govern-
ment is about to pursue with regard to that
island. It is certain there can be no other
reason for these movements; for there is not
the least probability of trouble, either at home
or with foreign nations, except that which
might possibly arise with Spain relative to the
Cuban question. Not that we believe or that
the government thinks there would be reason
to apprehend war with Spain should the
United States recognize the belligerent rights
or independence of Cuba, but if such a step
be contemplated by the administration precau-
tionary measures to meet even a contingency
so unlikely are proper. Besides, a powerful
naval force in the neighborhood of Cuba, in
the event of our government resolving on such
a policy, would impress the Spanish govern-
ment with a sense of the determination of the
United States and the facility of using force
to restrain the action of this country. Indeed,
instead of leading to war, the display of such
power and preparation for war is the way to
prevent it. We conclude, then, that the activ-
ity in naval matters—the order for the Min-
tanon to be ready for sea, the ordering into com-
mission and fitting out rapidly of the Swatara
and two other vessels, the sudden transfer of
stores and army supplies to the Albany, with
orders for that vessel to sail immediately for
Cuba, and other important movements—inde-
cate that the government is about to take a
decisive course on the Cuban question and in
favor of Cuban independence.Months ago General Sickles, our Minister at
Madrid, told the Spanish regency officially, in
that famous note which created such a stir in
Spain, that public opinion in the United States
would soon compel his government to recognize
the Cubans. He wrote what he
was instructed to write, and what, as
an experienced and astute public man, he
knew to be true. The Spanish government
has been forewarned and must expect such
action on the part of the United States. It
knows the irresistible power of public opinion
in this republic, and it has really more reason
to thank the administration for great modera-
tion in delaying to recognize the Cubans so
long, and that against the popular will, than
to be surprised or offended at recognition now.
There is no cause of war in such an act, nor
do we imagine Spain would be foolish enough
to make it so. She cannot even subjugate the
Cubans. Indeed, they have been gaining
strength all along and are stronger to-day
than ever, in spite of the armies and fleets of
Spain. What, then, could Spain do in a war
with this mighty republic? She could not
land an army, and if she could it would be
instantly annihilated. Her navy would be
swept from the ocean, and as to any damage
she might do us by letters of marque to pri-
vateers—which would be very little—we could
do far more to her in the same way. We
could extinguish Spanish commerce and
deprive Spain of her remaining colonies. Such
a conflict would be child's play, comparatively,
to the United States.But it is folly to talk of war; the Spanish
government has not the money or other means
for such a Quixotic undertaking. Should Prim
and the other leading men of Spain be insane
enough to suppose they could reunite the peo-
ple and consolidate their power by war, they
would be much mistaken. Ignorant as the
Spanish people may be, they must know thatwar with the United States would only bring
overwhelming disaster to them. The factions
which are now rending that unhappy country
would become more active and stronger, and
the horrors of civil war would be increased and
continued. Nor could Spain hope for any
assistance from the European Powers. None,
no, not even France or England, would lift a
finger. They know too well the power of this
country, and the interests they have at stake
would prevent their interference. None of
these Powers will ever again meddle with
American affairs unless driven to do
so on their own account and to protect
their own honor and interests—a contin-
gency which is not likely to occur till
the future reveals far greater complications
than can be foreseen at present. All the talk
of European sympathy and aid for Spain on
this Cuban question is balderdash. There
need not be and will not be any war about
Cuba, though the United States should not
hesitate to recognize the Cubans and to take
any other action to secure their independence,
even at the risk of war.If we be right in our conjecture that the
naval movements referred to indicate the
speedy recognition of Cuba by the government,
the views we have expressed frequently as to
the President's sympathy for and purpose
regarding the Cubans will be confirmed. In
spite of the weakness and timidity of the Sec-
retary of State on this question, and the Span-
ish influence operating upon him indirectly
through those near him and related to him, as
well as through certain newspapers and Wash-
ington correspondence under the same Span-
ish influence, we have never doubted that Gen-
eral Grant would in due time take this matter
in his own hands and show a vigorous and
determined policy. Any other course would
be in direct opposition to the broad and
national views of the President, to the
republican and generous impulses of his
nature, to his love of liberty, to his ardent
patriotism and desire for American progress
and the aggrandizement of his country, and,
in fact, to his whole character and history.
He has been waiting, probably, for the
assembling of Congress or till he could confer
with the representatives of the people before
taking decided action in favor of Cuba, and
in the meantime has faithfully executed the
neutrality laws, though acting against his own
sympathies, so that there should be no stain
upon the national honor. Now, however, as
the members of Congress begin to reach the
capital, he learns what their sentiments are,
and, if we mistake not, is preparing to recom-
mend and take a bold course worthy of this
great republic. The unanimous expression of
the House of Representatives at the close of
the last Congress in favor of Cuban recog-
nition will be reiterated, no doubt, with much
more force by both houses as soon as Con-
gress meets. The President will then have
the full support of that body, and the adminis-
tration will find itself acting in harmony both
with the representatives of the people and
public opinion. From all the signs of the
times we think the belligerent rights of the
Cubans will soon be recognized and the inde-
pendence of Cuba secured.The New Assistant United States Treasurer
at New York.A despatch from Washington states that the
place of Assistant United States Treasurer
in New York, to fill the vacancy created by
General Butterfield's resignation, has been
tendered by the President to Mr. Charles J.
Folger, State Senator from the Twenty-sixth
district in the last Legislature and re-elected
for the coming session, and that he will accept
the place. As a partisan leader in the State
Senate Mr. Folger did very well for the party
of which he was the acknowledged head in the
Senate Chamber. Pertinacious in debate, but
violent in temper to a degree that made his
orations an amusing feature to the listeners, he
has shown none of those solid qualities of char-
acter which are not only desirable, but abso-
lutely requisite, in a financial officer. His
honesty may be unimpeachable; indeed, in his
Senatorial career no breath of suspicion rested
upon him. Among the few incorruptibles of
his republican colleagues in the last Senate
Mr. Folger was always counted.

A Little Job in Books.

The Brooklyn Board of Education are very
busy about the contracts for furnishing books to
the public schools. A number of proposals
were presented on Tuesday evening by book
publishers and others, which were referred to
an appropriate committee. The furnishing of
books to the common schools of Kings county
has always been a fat job for somebody.
Under the old system, which has been only
recently abolished, the pupils had to pay for
their own books, while the scholars in the
schools of New York were supplied with books
gratis. But lately the pupils in Brooklyn have
been supplied with books without pay on con-
dition that they return them to the school when
they are done with them. While this arrange-
ment insures the pupil the use of the books
used in the different classes, it does not deprive
the committee of a chance to make a good thing
out of the job. There is a fat and juicy nut in
this shell which the committee and the pub-
lishers and the outside contractors will no doubt
pick between them. Meantime the citizens of
Brooklyn are very discontented with the way
the public schools are managed. They com-
plain that all the teaching has to be done at
home by the parents, while the principals and
teachers simply give out the lessons to be
studied by the children. The duty which,
under the school law, properly belongs to the
paid teachers, is thus transferred to the homes
and families of the parents, who are taxed for
the maintenance of the public schools. Brook-
lyn is in rebellion against this state of things;
but what does that matter as long as the Board
of Education can make its little jobs?REPORTED RECOVERY OF KING VICTOR
EMANUEL.By cable we are informed that the
reports respecting the health of King Victor
Emmanuel were rather premature. The
Emperor Napoleon, foreseeing the events that
would in all probability follow his death, took
counsel with his Cabinet in order to provide
for such a contingency. Even here the report
produced an effect upon our 'Change which,
although but small, proved the general interest
that such an event involved. In the existing
unsatisfactory state of government affairs in
Italy it is to be hoped that the agitation caused
by the mere apprehension of the King's death
will prove a salutary lesson.New York and the Fifteenth Amendment—
A Very Nice Question for General Grant.From a HERALD editorial of the 15th of
October last it appears that the number of
States which have ratified the fifteenth amend-
ment proposed to the constitution of the United
States, providing for universal negro (male)
suffrage, is twenty—viz., Arkansas, Con-
necticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Lou-
isiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mis-
souri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York,
North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina,
Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. It
further appears that the States which have
rejected the amendment are three—Delaware,
Georgia and Ohio—and that the States which
have not yet acted upon it are Alabama, Cali-
fornia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota,
Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon,
Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and Ver-
mont—fourteen. The whole number of States
is thirty-seven, and the nearest that we can
get to three-fourths of them is twenty-eight
as the number required to make this amend-
ment part of the constitution.We have twenty; and Vermont, Iowa, Min-
nesota, Nebraska and Rhode Island are good
for it, which will make twenty-five. Missis-
sippi and Texas, as a condition of restoration,
are required to ratify, and they will increase
the ratifications to twenty-seven. One more
State will yet be wanted, however, and it
must come from this list—Alabama, Georgia,
Ohio and Tennessee; for California, Oregon,
Delaware, Kentucky, New Jersey and Mary-
land are dead set against this amendment.
The late Ohio election having secured a repub-
lican Legislature, however, that State may be
counted in, and it will give us the required
number of twenty-eight, provided always that
all the ratifications still necessary and
regarded as certain are secured before the
meeting of the new Legislature (democratic) of
New York.But here comes the pinch. Assuming that
a State in the interval to a complete ratifica-
tion of a constitutional amendment may
recall its endorsement, we may find the
endorsement of this State withdrawn, if by the
1st of January this fifteenth amendment be not
proclaimed duly ratified by three-fourths of
the States. In the interval, then, to the 1st of
January, in addition to Vermont, General
Grant must see to it that Iowa, Minnesota,
Nebraska and Rhode Island come up to the
mark, or the new democratic Legislature of
New York may make some mischief in this
business. Tennessee is shaky, and Georgia
and Alabama are watching the course of
events. The democratic party South have
adopted negro suffrage; but if they can see
an opening through which they may get rid of
it after a while they will be apt to move
towards it. If, then, this fifteenth amendment
be not hurried up and proclaimed before the
1st of January, we may look for the rescind-
ing of the New York ratification, and then for
a flat refusal from Tennessee, Georgia and
Alabama, whereby another battle, in the fall
elections of 1870, will have to be fought on
the question all over the United States.Now, as General Grant has made this fif-
teenth amendment one of the landmarks of
his inaugural and his administration, we re-
spectfully submit to him the danger of trusting
to luck upon this matter, unless he may think
it best to carry this issue of universal negro
suffrage over to the next fall elections. He
can settle the question before the 1st of Janu-
ary if he wishes, or by masterly inactivity he
can revive the agitation again in all the States.
Our opinion is that the sooner we have this
thing settled the better it will be for all con-
cerned.BELKNAP IS SECRETARY OF WAR.—In the
choice of Mr. Belknap for the office he
holds we have another instance of the sa-
gacity of General Grant in choosing men of
positive qualities to perform positive duties,
and we are not sure but the country will
finally have to acknowledge, in regard to
many improper appointments and some noto-
riously bad ones, that they were all made
by the President in a spirit of complaisance
to advice and always to the detriment of
some better man upon whom the President
had fixed his thoughts. Mr. Belknap is, we
believe, Grant's own choice, and he promises
to be a Secretary who will render no feeble
assistance to the Executive in the adminis-
tration of his office. It is an excellent thing
to have harmony between the Secretary of
War and the General of the Armies; but
it is a better thing for the country to know
exactly who is Secretary and that no places
of such importance are held by dummies.
This is a government in which it is necessary
to fix the responsibility.JACK OF ALL TRADES.—and the proverb
tells the rest. Fisk now proposes to go into
the express business, we hear, and to that end
is about to rule the regular express lines off
the Erie road by discriminating charges. As
there is no end to the versatility and universal
readiness of this gentleman to try everything,
so there will be no limit to his success—
he achieves it. His present manoeuvre appar-
ently has relation to express stock. He is
"short" in that commodity, and wishes to
frighten feeble holders into easy sales, that he
may not lose on his deliveries.A LONG SESSION.—The Chevalier Webb has
gone to Washington, just as Malbrook, the
prince of commanders, once went to the war
in Flanders; for nobody knows when he will
come home. He has gone to testify before a
committee. If Congress will not adjourn till that
committee reports look out for a long session.ROSS BROWNE'S IDEAS.—Mr. J. Ross Browne
has returned from China. He has accom-
plished his mission. He has not done much
to put on a better basis the great commercial
relations of two great nations, but he did not
go for that. His mission was to pick up the
points for a little lecture and to secure the
sketches for some little wood cuts. He is now
delivering the lecture in San Francisco. We
shall have the cuts by and by in the funny
papers. This gentleman's sketches are quite
laughable. So are his ideas of the relations
of the United States and China.A HINT TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The
Board of Health has referred the fat-bellied
nuisance to a committee for future action,
and we may warn the committee that if it
expects to do anything it had better do it
soon, for the time of the commission is prob-
ably short.The London Banquet—Premier Gladstone's
Speech.The inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor
of London took place on Tuesday night. As is
customary on such occasions the Premier's
speech was the event of the evening. Mr.
Gladstone made a speech, the most important
portion of which appeared in the HERALD of
yesterday; and no one who has read the
speech will refuse to admit that it was worthy
of the occasion and worthy of the right hon-
orable gentleman himself. Mr. Gladstone is one
of the finest scholars of the day; he is, by
general consent, one of the greatest of living
statesmen; he is unquestionably one of the
men of the period; and it must on all hands
be admitted that his words on Tuesday night
were words of wisdom.Mr. Gladstone touched upon the main ques-
tions of the old themes—home and foreign
policy. With the home policy of England
foreigners have but little sympathy. It is not
their affair. Mr. Gladstone is not ignorant of
the fact. With great discretion, therefore, he
rested his case on Ireland. He knew his
speech would be telegraphed to all lands, but
particularly to New York, and he knew that
the NEW YORK HERALD had its eyes upon
him; and it must be admitted that he made a
good speech from our American standpoint.
It is Mr. Gladstone's mission to take away
from Ireland every cause of complaint against
England. He has gone into his work
heartily. He has largely, by individual
force of character, abolished the grievance
which such men as the late Count Cavour and
the late Chevalier Bunsen pronounced the only
grievance of Ireland. This great work done,
he finds that disaffection remains and brings
forth deadly fruit. With true bravery he
seeks out another reason for this disaffection,
and he finds it in the land tenure system of
Ireland. As he devoted the last session of
Parliament to Ireland, so does he intend to
devote this one. We have no doubt that as
he was successful last year in abolishing the
ecclesiastical grievance, so will he be suc-
cessful this year in abolishing the land tenure
grievance. When Mr. Gladstone is done with
Ireland it will be bad for Tammany. Tam-
many ought to know that he means to play
her out. It is our belief that Gladstone is
Peter Bismarck Sweeney's greatest rival. It
is for Tammany and Peter B. to make up their
minds as to what they will do in the premises.
Ireland, however, was not the only theme on
which Gladstone dwelt. The foreign depart-
ment had to be touched upon, and the foreign
department had but one cloud on its horizon,
and that cloud was not wholly separated from
the Stars and Stripes. Mr. Gladstone has
some faith in races and some faith in facts.
He does not mention the Alabama claims, but
he mentions George Peabody; and somehow
he seems fit to set George Peabody and West-
minster Abbey against the Alabama claims.
War between England and the United States
he deprecates above all things, and such war
he thinks is next to impossible. Mr. Glad-
stone would be nearer the point if he proposed
to pay down at once.Altogether, however, we are disposed to
regard Mr. Gladstone's speech at Guildhall as
one of the sensations of the day. We are not
likely to have anything like it until the 29th of
November, when we expect the Emperor Napo-
leon's speech. Gladstone means well, and
unless the Tories, who have shown a disposi-
tion, if we are to judge from the London
Quarterly, to adopt new tactics, dethrone
Disraeli, it is reasonable to conclude that he
will once more come off victorious.

The Schoolship Mercury.

We published yesterday an interesting ac-
count of the festivities aboard the schoolship
Mercury, which is lying off the Battery. The
exhibition of naval manoeuvres performed by
the boys, including the drill, the manning of
the yards, the piping to quarters, and the rest,
was highly satisfactory. These boys, it should
be remarked, represent the truant, but not the
vicious element of young New York. Some
of them bear old Knickerbocker names, al-
though the majority are of Celtic extraction.
Nearly all promise to prove that a superfluity
of animal life and spirit may be rendered
available by proper training for the most
substantially useful purposes. Of such stuff
are the best sailors made. The Commissioners
of Charities and Correction merit great praise
for having successfully overcome all obstacles
to the execution of a scheme that has already
been practically realized in England and at
Boston in New England. It is gratifying to
record the inauguration at New York of a system
which cannot fail to supply both our navy and
our mercantile marine with what is a crying
need at present, namely, recruits thoroughly
well educated for the duties of one of the most
difficult, most fascinating and most noble pro-
fessions to which the citizen of a free republic
and great maritime nation like our own can
devote his life.

A Coolie Case—A Guy on the High Seas.

The annals of maritime horror have not
many incidents to match the story that comes
to us from San Francisco of what happened
on the bark Margaret Cander. Often enough
we have heard of the mutiny of coolies and
the subsequent murder of captain and crew;
but never before have we had presented a
close to the story so complete and dramatic
as that involved by the action of this very Guy
Fawkes of a make. We are informed that,
escaping to the hold after the murder of the
captain, the mate prepared a small mine under
the main hatch with a keg of gunpowder and
lighted it by a slow match, and then called
the coolies to the place just in time to give
them the full benefit of the blow-up. Upon
examination there does not seem in this any-
thing inconsistent with what is called "general
truth" by those who treat on the poetic art.
Every part of it might happen. We may
picture in our mind's eye the enraged fellows
in search of the mate, rushing to the hatch
and tumbling down it as they hear his voice,
and again picture the flight of their limbs
through the air and the flight of the mate to a
safe distance. While we thus employ the
fancy on the telegraphic hints we may also
wait for a fuller account before we determine
whether this story of the high seas is not
rather highly seasoned.A ROUGH THICK ON THE BURGLARS.—Some
burglars broke into a national bank in Con-
necticut the other night and obtained only afew postage stamps. Now, when a party of
men have taken all the trouble to break into a
bank a few postage stamps are a very inade-
quate, unfair, mean and even contemptible
reward. We suggest that the Secretary in-
vestigate the concerns of that institution.

The Lecture Season.

The modern newspaper has so much
diminished as it has intensified and widened
the influence of the speaker. It has infinitely
multiplied the audience addressed by the
orator, whether he speaks in the pulpit, in
Parliament, in Congress, at the dinner table,
on "the stump" or in the lecture room. The
HERALD on Monday morning repeats to hun-
dreds of thousands the Sunday sermons which
only a few thousands could personally hear.
On any day it may send to the uttermost parts
of the earth the echoes of the eloquence which
secular orators anywhere utter. But the
winged words of the modern newspaper,
swiftly and far as they fly, will never lessen
the power which, according to high authority,
"the foolishness of preaching" exerts, or the
magnetism of the ringing voice, the flashing
eye, the impressive gesture—in fine, the living
presence of the speaker. The age of elo-
quence has not passed. This is one reason
why "lectures" are